

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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Will be charged as in Advertisements, and must be paid for when inserted, or they will not appear. The above rates will be adhered to in all cases, and as we have to pay cash for everything in our business, we must demand cash.

May 10, 1865. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Northern Advances

OF THE 15TH.

THE FLIGHT OF DAVIS.

Kirby Smith Refuses to Surrender.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER PRESENTED.

Gen. Banks on Paroled Rebels

THE DIRTE STONEWALL.

THE CREW OF THE WRECK CAPTURED.

The Sherman-Halleck Imbroglio.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

More Rebel Manifestoes.

Sanders and Mason and Slidell Write Letters.

THE MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE FLIGHT OF DAVIS.

Davis began his flight from Richmond on the night of April 3, and by the morning of the 5th had succeeded in doing by rail what Lee could not do with his army—in fact, reach Danville and get beyond Grant's lines. He was at Danville on the 6th of April, anxiously awaiting the appearance of Lee, and employing himself in inditing a wild, wordy and windy proclamation, in which he vainly promised what he could never hope to perform. He declared there was no reason to be discouraged, and that he had no intention of abandoning the cause. He got the news of the surrender of Lee at 11 o'clock at night on April 8, and at daylight the next morning he left in a private conveyance for Greensboro, N. C. Here he remained for several days. He was prominent, through the Secretary of War, Beckwith, in arranging the terms of the Sherman-Johnston armistice, in which that admirable strategist, Sherman, failed so signally as a diplomatist. He remained at or near Greensboro during the time that elapsed to which the agreement of Sherman and Johnston was submitted to the authorities at Washington, and as if confident the terms would not be accepted, he employed himself in organizing a detachment of cavalry, under Generals Wade Hampton and S. G. Dill, as an escort for himself, his family, staff and treasures to the coast of Florida or the Trans-Mississippi Department. On the receipt of the intelligence that the administration was not to be duped into the acceptance of the terms of the Sherman-Johnston armistice, he promptly decamped from Greensboro and continued "his flight."

His route from Greensboro to Irwinesville, Georgia, is not distinctly known. On April the 25th he left Charlotte, escorted by about three thousand cavalry. The men were mostly Kentuckians and Texans. Davis made a speech in Charlotte before leaving, in which, in his usual style, he promised to have a larger army in the field than ever very soon. He had with him a train of about twenty wagons. His escort was more despondent and adventurous, many of whom were formerly under John Morgan. He crossed the Savannah river a short distance above Augusta on May 2, and at Powellton, Hancock county, on May 5. In the meantime vengeance, on the wife of lightning, was pursuing him. By means of the rebel telegraph wires the President telegraphed his proclamation, accusing Davis of being in league with the assassins of President Lincoln, the General Wilson at Macon, Ga. General Wilson at once scattered his cavalry in search of the culprit. The result of the search is his capture.

FROM KIRBY SMITH.

The rebel General Kirby Smith has issued a proclamation in which he tells his army that with the surrender of General Lee "the hopes of the nation"

(the Southern Confederacy) "rest upon them"; that they "have hopes of success from abroad"; that if they "succeed in the struggle, they will receive the aid of nations who already deeply sympathize with them," and that from "the great resources of this department (Western Louisiana and Texas), its vast extent, the numbers (fifty thousand, supposed to be), discipline and efficiency" of his army, great things may still be accomplished, perhaps, "under the protection of God," even the final success of their cause.

This was on the 10th of April. On the 26th, or sixteen days later, there was a public meeting at Shreveport, in Court House square, gotten up for the same purpose as that last rebel pow-wow in Richmond, with the return of Jeff. Davis from Hampton Roads—that is, "to fire the Southern heart to fight to the last ditch." At this Shreveport meeting Governor Allen, the rebel Governor of the northwest corner of Louisiana, presided, and made the opening speech. He was followed by Gen. Hager, Gen. Hawthorne, Colonel Flournoy, of Texas, and others, the last named border ruffian concluding his oration with a glowing panegyric upon Booth, the assassin of Mr. Lincoln, whom he compared to Brutus, the slayer of Caesar, and predicting for Booth a like and enduring fame. All these speeches and the resolutions of the meeting were frantically for continued war, in support of Gen. Kirby Smith. That terrible fire-eater grasped the occasion with his presence, likewise General Price ("Monsieur Tison come again") General Buckner, General Reynolds, the last rebel claiming to be Governor of Missouri "and many other distinguished gentlemen," says the Shreveport Sentinel—including, we suspect, most of the skeddaddling rebel governors of the so-called "Confederate States."

THE FRENCH MINISTER PRESENTED—HIS SPEECH AND THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

On the 14th M. de Montebello was presented to the President by the Acting Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. The President made some remarks upon the occasion, of which the following is a translation:

MR. PRESIDENT—I have the honor to place in your hands the letter of the Emperor of the French which accredits me in the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near your Excellency. If I ask for what may have determined his Imperial Majesty to give me this distinguished mark of his confidence, I can attribute it only to the recollection of the ties which already attach me to this country. The personal relations which I have previously contracted in it during a long journey, and the sympathies of which I am proud to have received numerous proofs, have made me appear without doubt better prepared than another to serve as the interpreter of the sentiment which animates the imperial government toward the government and the people of the United States. In fact, glorious traditions, the importance of which we maintain with pride, do not permit that France should ever be indifferent to the destinies of this great republic. Immense interests, which every day develop themselves more fully, will draw together more and more closely this noble and ancient alliance. I am happy to bring hither on a solemn occasion the loyal and frank expressions of the wishes which the Emperor, my august sovereign, forms for the complete restoration of peace and concord on the continent of America. The whole of France participates in the same thought, and will always view with satisfaction the consolidation, the prosperity and the greatness of the United States. Animated by the sentiments of deep sympathy with the American Union, their imperial majesties and France share equally with their whole nation in the grief in which the most atrocious of crimes has just plunged the government and the people of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

M. de Montebello DE MONTBELLON—I cannot but be welcome as the diplomatic representative of France a gentleman who claims to be so strongly attached to the United States by those ties incident to family connection and long previous official residence in this country, to which you are graciously alluding. The testimony with the head of your own government, cannot fail to impart perhaps an unusual confidence to your representations in respect to his purpose and policy with reference to the United States. The people of this country have a traditional regard for France, which was originally so deeply planted, and has been so universally and warmly cherished, that it must continue to flourish and expand, unless it should be checked by events most uncommon, not to be anticipated by ordinary foresight. I trust that the result of your mission will be to strengthen and perpetuate the good understanding between our two governments, and that perfect peace may be restored on the American continent pursuant to the wishes of your sovereign to which you refer. I offer you my hearty thanks for the sympathy which you express in behalf of their imperial majesties for the recent tragical events in this metropolis.

FROM GEN. BANKS.

Gen. Banks has issued an order, dated New Orleans, May 2, directing that prisoners of war on parole within his Department, under General Grant's stipulations, are to be regarded as prisoners of war. They will not be allowed to bear arms, to wear in public the uniform of the Rebel army, the uniform of the United States, or any distinctive badge of military service. They are not entitled to participate in the management of public affairs or to enter upon business pursuits, and are required to report to the Provost Marshal General forthwith.

THE STONEWALL.

The Nassau Guardian says that the Confederate steamer Stonewall, Captain Page, from Tenerife, arrived at Nassau on the 6th instant, for coals and repairs. She captured and bonded the New Light, from Baltimore, on her way here. When the Corsica left she was lying outside the harbor. Having learned of the downfall of the Rebel Confederacy, the officers of the Stonewall may attempt to dispose of her to some neutral Power. It is hardly probable that the authorities at Nassau and other ports will, after the reception of President Johnson's recent proclamation, venture to furnish supplies to this privateer, and her career must necessarily come to a speedy close.

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Armstrongs. The decks are of wood, with iron plating on a thick-thick base. She has two keels, two rudders, a double reversible screw and four engines of great power. Her main deck is said to be more than five feet above the water. Her sides slope considerably, to glance off shot. She is brigs-rigged, and carries about seventy men.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

At the Bahamas, the Stonewall naturally expects far more accommodation than at Ferrol, Lisbon or Teneriffe, and the Nassau newspaper states it as a matter of ordinary shipping intelligence, that the vessel has entered the port for coaling and repairs. What facility will be granted for repairs we shall learn anon. Meanwhile a responsible passenger by the Nassau steamer reports that before leaving Nassau the Master of that vessel sent two boats with crews to aid the lighters in transferring their loads (of coal) to the decks of the private. This statement seems, at first blush, and of belief; but he has to remember that as long as these pirates continue to scour the sea, a monopoly of the carrying trade on this route especially, remains practically in the hands of such honest neutrals as the Oropesa people. We do not know that there is anything indictable by British courts in such neutrality. But we do know that it is precisely such acts as these that justify the President in announcing his intention promptly to institute further retaliatory measures to supplement those promised by President Lincoln.

THE BAIN WEBB.

A Cairo despatch of the 11th says that the remainder of the crew of the late Rebel ram were captured near Brashear City, Louisiana, on the 3d. L. S. Fickett, Acting Master commanding the United States steamer Glide, sent them to New Orleans. They were trying to escape to the Rebel lines in an oyster boat, which they had stolen while on their way from the Mississippi. They rank as follows: Second Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Master's Mate, Third Assistant Engineer, Pilot, Carpenter, Signal Corps and Fireman. Captain Fickett is spoken of as a meritorious officer.

GEN. SHERMAN, AND HALLACK.

A Washington despatch of the 18th says that it is currently reported that on Thursday General Halleck called on General Sherman at his quarters in Richmond, but the latter refused to see him. General Halleck stated that his object was to explain and apologize for the language he had used toward General Sherman in his despatches to Mr. Stanton. General Sherman has hitherto been about the only friend and defender of General Halleck among the higher officers of the army.

THE OFFICERS OF GENERAL SHERMAN ARE ARRIVING HERE.

In considerable numbers. The greater part of that army will be at Alexandria by Monday or Tuesday. They all express much indignation at the official and newspaper strictures on General Sherman's first arrangement for General Johnston's surrender. They say it was entirely unequalled in view of the great services rendered by that army, and that the arrangement was in strict conformity to President Lincoln's views and policy.

GENERAL SHERMAN HAS TELEGRAPHED GENERAL HOWARD.

That he should remain with his troops and march through to Alexandria with them.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, May 18. The subscription to-day to the Seven-thirty Loan amounted to Thirty Millions Four Hundred and Fifty-one Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty Dollars. The largest single Western subscription was one million thirty-five thousand dollars, from the Second National Bank, Chicago. The first National Bank, Cincinnati, took one million of dollars. The largest single Eastern subscription was five millions five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, from the Ninth National Bank, New York. The Bank of Commerce, New York, took one million; Fisk & Hatch, New York, \$1,082,500. There were 21,307 individual subscriptions. Henry Claws & Co., New York, \$1,000,000; National Metropolitan, Washington, \$400,000; National Exchange, Hartford, \$200,000; Second National, Providence, \$200,000; Second National, Boston, \$200,000. The total sales for the week amounted to \$98,384,660.

GEN. N. SANDERS TO THE PEOPLE OF EUROPE.

MONTREAL, C. E. M., May 12, 1865. The mendacious and ferocious proclamation of May 2, 1865, from the federal ruler, reddeus and disgraces a page of American history. Throwing for blood and money in his new-found power, the semi-elected President of the disorganized "United States," with the harpies that surround him, seeks by the mysterious cloud of concerted calumny to distract the world's attention from a too ready penetration of his schemes for the murder of a magistrate elected by a shrewd people with the highest forms of civil government. The "conclusive" evidence that the federal organs claim to have been sent to Europe can be only forged papers and suborned testimony that will shrivel before the fire of truth.

UPON THE 19TH OF APRIL THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The malignant satisfaction of being the first to connect my name with the assassination, and on the 20th I made the following reply:

To the People of the City of New York:—While your country is in the deepest mourning, and intensely excited in all its parts, the editor of the New York Times, calmly sitting in his room, takes cowardly advantage and satanically charges innocent persons, political opponents, with the highest of crimes. His scurrilous words are but a degree less criminal than the act of the assassin.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

Such an offer at that excited period was at least prima facie evidence of my non-implicity in the plot. I sent printed copies to President Johnson and Secretary Seward. Much publicity was also given to it by the Northern press. Yet, notwithstanding this frank and earnest offer on my part, the Washington government, twelve days thereafter, issues a proclamation gratuitously offering twenty-five thousand dollars to have me kidnapped in Canada.

THE TRUTH IS, THE REAL OBJECT IS NOT SO MUCH THE PERSON OF CERTAIN MEN IN CANADA, BUT THE USE OF THEIR NAMES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A NETWORK OF CONSPIRACY IN WHICH TO ENTAIL PRESIDENT DAVIS' REPUTATION AND COUNSEL HIM TO THE BLOODY HANDS OF FEDERAL DETECTIVES AT THE FIRST MOMENT OF HIS CAPTURE, WITHOUT SHOCKING THE PUBLIC SENSE OF EUROPE BY A FORMAL POLITICAL EXECUTION.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

LETTER FROM MR. SLIDELL.

Mr. Slidell being invited to a funeral service held

on occasion of the assassination of President Lincoln, in the English Chapel of Paris, sent the following reply to the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Gurney:

MY DEAR SIR: No one could have heard with greater horror and regret than I the intelligence of the atrocious crimes perpetrated at Washington. No one could repudiate with stronger indignation the idea that the assassins had received prompt or encouragement from friends of the Confederate cause. Perhaps no two prominent persons of the Federal Government could have been selected who excited in a less degree feelings of personal hostility and vindictiveness than President Lincoln and his Secretary of State. I am much obliged to you for inviting me and my family to assist at the solemn service which you propose to hold to-morrow at your chapel, and could be present simply to manifest the feelings which I have briefly expressed, we would not hesitate to kneel with you in prayer for the souls of the victims. But reflection will, I am sure, satisfy you that our presence on the melancholy occasion would be subject to various and not unimportant objections, grounded on the part of some as a hypocritical display of a regret we did not feel; by others, as a virtual acknowledgement of the injustice of the cause in the defense of which so many noble martyrs have fallen; and as a tacitly implied acquiescence in the course of policy pursued by Mr. Lincoln since his accession to power on the 4th of March, 1861. I will take pleasure, in compliance with your request, to let any Confederate friends whom I may see to-day know of the intended ceremony. Believe me very sincerely your friend and servant,

JOHN SLIDELL.

LETTER FROM JAMES M. MASON.

To the Editor of the London Index:—Sir—Time will develop the mystery yet attending the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, and the attempted assassination of Mr. Seward, his Secretary of State. I desire only to repeat at once the calumnious assertion of Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, in his letter to Mr. Adams, printed in the London journals of this morning, that these acts were "planned and set on foot by Rebels, under pretence of avenging the South and aiding the Rebel cause," and of which he says there is "evidence obtained." Mr. Stanton's letter is dated on the 16th of April, and states that Mr. Lincoln was assassinated in the theatre at half-past ten the previous night, and died at twenty minutes past seven on the morning of the day that he wrote. I address this to show how unlikely is the hurried excitement, and the necessary co-operation attending such events, that any but the wildest theories would prevail in regard to the cause of the event, or the objects of the perpetrators.

STANTON ADOPTS THAT WHICH HE DEEMED WOULD BE THE MOST USEFUL BEFORE THE PUBLIC OF HIS COUNTRY.

Should the "evidence" to which he refers to support his calumny, ever see the light, it will be scanned with the experience derived in regard to other evidence, unscrupulously fabricated in the same quarter, during the present war, for base political effect. It is the crudest conception, too, that the murder of Abraham Lincoln was planned and executed for the purpose of "aiding the Rebel cause," but I can well understand that it may have material influence in aiding the cause of that overbearing party in the United States, of which Mr. Stanton is the type and Andrew Johnson, who succeeds as President, with Butler of the notorious prefix, are the exponents and leaders. A part in whose path the late President and his Secretary were acknowledged obstacles in their projected schemes of plunder and rapine to follow their domination over the Southern States.

FOR THE REST, I LEARN FROM A WELL-INFORMED SOURCE IN LONDON THAT "WILKES BOOTH," WHO IS ACCUSED OF THE DEED, IS A SON OF THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH ACTOR OF THAT NAME; WAS OF HIS FATHER'S PROFESSION, WHICH HE PURSUED PRINCIPALLY IN THE NORTHERN STATES, AND WANTS GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD AS INHERITING THOSE TRAITS SIGNIFICANT OF HIS FATHER'S NAME, JUSTUS BRUTUS BOOTH, BY WHOM HE WAS NAMED JOHN WILKES, AFTER THE GREAT ENGLISH RADICAL—an origin and mental training little likely to engender the slightest sympathy with the great cause of the conservative South. As to the crime which has been committed, none will view it with more abhorrence than the people of the South, but they will know, as will equally all well-balanced minds, that it is the necessary offspring of those scenes of bloodshed and murder in every form of unbridled license, which have signalled the invasion of the South by Northern armies, unrebuked certainly, and therefore instigated by their leaders, and those over them.

PARDON THE LENGTH OF THIS NOTE. I DESIRE ONLY INSTANTLY TO REPEL THE ATROCIOUS CALUMNIES OF THE LETTER OF MR. STANTON. VERY RESPECTFULLY YOURS,

J. M. MASON.

24 Upper Seymour street, Portman square, London, April 27, 1865.

THE MONEY AND STOCK MARKET.

The money and stock market on the 18th had a downward tendency. Gold opened at 130 5-8, sold down to 129 3/4, and then rallied to 130 1/4. The extreme quotations of the day were 129 1/4 and 130 5-8. Government bonds were dull and steady, and with but little doing in the gold bonds. The 7.3-10 loan continues to be the favorite for investment. The Railway share list was dull but heavy at the first Board. After the Board the market rallied slightly on the cash demand for stocks, but in the street it broke from 142 per cent on the hammering of the bears. In the street the market was excited and generally lower; later in the day the market closed steady. Money continues very easy, at 4 1/2 per cent on call loans, with occasional transactions at 6 per cent, and large amount could be loaned at these rates. The shipments of specie show an increase, but are not so large as was expected.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival on the 14th of the city of Boston, the Europe and the Saxonia we have four days later news from Europe. The principal topic of interest is the action of the several legislative bodies on the assassination of President Lincoln. In the British Parliament an address to the Queen was voted unanimously in both houses, and Earl Russell stated that the Queen had sent an autograph letter to Mrs. Lincoln, expressing a widow's sympathy with a widow. The action of the French Legislature was cordial and emphatic, and the governments of Spain, Austria, Prussia, and other states, have also hastened to express officially their abhorrence of the assassination and their sympathy with the people of this country.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of the late Mrs. MARTHA A. BAIN, will take place from the M. E. Church to-day (Saturday) at 10 o'clock A. M.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

MILCH COW WANTED.

A GOOD MILCH COW IS WANTED FOR WHICH a good price will be paid. Apply to EDITOR PROGRESS.

LETTER FROM MR. SLIDELL.

Mr. Slidell being invited to a funeral service held

MR. LINCOLN—A LETTER FROM HIM HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.

Guthrie Bullitt, Esq., New Orleans, La.

Sir: The copy of a letter addressed to yourself by Mr. Thomas J. Durant has been shown to me. The writer appears to be an able, a dispassionate, and an entirely sincere man. The first part of the letter is devoted to an effort to show that the accession ordinance of Louisiana was adopted against the will of a majority of the people. This is probably true, and to that fact may be traced some instruction. Why did they allow the ordinance to go into effect? Why did they not exert themselves? Why stand passive and allow themselves to be trodden down by a minority? Why did they not hold popular meetings, and have a convention of their own to express and enforce the true sentiment of the State? If preservation was against them, then why not do this, now that the United States army is present to protect them? The paralysis—the dead policy—of the Government in the whole struggle is, that this class of men will do nothing for the Government—not for themselves—except that the Government shall not strike its enemies, lest they should be struck by accident.

MR. DURANT COMPLAINS THAT IN VARIOUS WAYS, THE REBELLION OF MASTER AND SLAVE IS DISTURBED BY THE PRESENCE OF OUR ARMY; AND HE CONSIDERS IT PARTICULARLY VEXATIOUS THAT THIS, IN PART, IS DONE UNDER COVER OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS, WHILE CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES ARE SUPERIMPOSED ON THE PLAN OF MILITARY SECURITY.

The truth is, that what is done, and called upon slaves is done and called on the same military security. It is a military security to have men and money; and we cannot get either in sufficient numbers or amounts, if we keep from or drive from our lines slaves coming to them.

MR. DURANT CANNOT BE IGNORANT OF THE PRESSURE IN THIS DIRECTION, NOR OF MY EFFORTS TO HOLD IT WITHIN BOUNDS, TILL HE, AND SUCH AS HE, SHALL HAVE TIME TO HELP THEMSELVES.

I am not posted to speak understandingly on the public regulations of which Mr. Durant complains. If experience shows any of them to be wrong, let them be set right. I think I can perceive in the freedom of trade which Mr. Durant urges, that he would relieve both friends and enemies from the pressure of the blockade. By this he would serve the enemy more effectively than the enemy is able to serve himself.

I DO NOT SAY OR BELIEVE THAT TO SERVE THE ENEMY IS THE PURPOSE OF MR. DURANT, OR THAT HE IS CONSCIOUS OF ANY PURPOSE OTHER THAN NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC ONE.

Still, if there were a class of men, who, having no choice of sides in the contest, were anxious only to have quiet and comfort for themselves while it rages, and to fall in with the victorious side at the end of it, without loss to themselves, or advice as to the mode of conducting the contest would be precisely such as his.

HE SPEAKS OF NO DUTY, APPARENTLY THINKS OF NONE, RESTING UPON UNION MEN. HE EVEN THINKS IT INJURIOUS TO THE UNION CAUSE THAT THEY SHOULD BE RESTRICTED IN TRADE AND PASSAGE WITHOUT TAKING SIDES. THEY ARE TO LOSE NEITHER A MILL NOR A PENCE—LIVE MERELY PASSENGERS ("DEAD HEADS" AT THAT) TO BE CARRIED THROUGHOUT THE STORM, AND SAFELY LANDED RIGHT SIDE UP. MAY, MORE—EVEN A MUTINER IS TO GO UNPUNISHED, LEST THESE SACRED PASSENGERS RECEIVE AN ACCIDENTAL WOUND.

OF COURSE, THE REBELLION WILL NEVER BE SUPPRESSED IN LOUISIANA, IF THE PRESENTED UNION MEN THERE WILL NEITHER HELP TO DO IT, NOR PERMIT THE GOVERNMENT TO DO IT WITHOUT THEIR HELP.

Now I think the true remedy is very different from what is suggested by Mr. Durant. It does not lie in rounding the rough angles of the war, but in removing the necessity for the war. The people of Louisiana who wish protection to person and property, have but to reach forth their hands and take it. Let them in good faith re-inaugurate the National authority, set up a new State Government, conforming thereto under the Constitution. They know how to do it, and can have the protection of the army while doing it. The army will be withdrawn, so soon as such government can dispense with its presence, and the people of the State can then, upon the old terms, govern themselves to their own liking. This is very simple and easy.

IF THEY WILL DO THIS—IF THEY PREFER TO HEARD ALL FOR THE SAKE OF DESTROYING THE GOVERNMENT—IT IS FOR THEM TO CONSIDER WHETHER IT IS PROBABLE I WILL SURRENDER THE GOVERNMENT TO SAVE THEM FROM LOSING IT. IF THEY DECLINE WHAT I SUGGEST, YOU SCARCELY NEED TO ASK WHAT I WILL DO.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IN MY POSITION?

Would you drop the war where it is? or would you prosecute it in future with elderliest vigils, charged with rose water? Would you deal lighter blows rather than heavier ones? Would you give up the contest, leaving every available means unapplied? I am in no hopeful mood. I shall not do more than I can, but shall do all I can to save the Government, which is my sworn duty as well as my personal inclination. I shall do nothing in malice. What I deal with is too vast for malicious dealing.

Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

Washington, D. C., July 28, 1862.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1863.

See Fourth Page for Latest News.

Progressive.

The rapidly increasing circulation of the *Progressive* has commanded such an amount of attention as to cause it to become, earlier than we expected, the subject of a whole sheet, which we present to-day, and which we shall continue to have.

The *Progressive* has received with much favor ever since its first issue, in 1858, but especially are we indebted to a generous public, throughout the State, for the extensive patronage we have received since the publication of the paper was commenced at Raleigh, in November, 1862. In managing the political department of the paper, we have ever been guided and animated solely by a sense of duty and a sincere desire to serve our State and country; and we promise that all our efforts in the future shall be employed to uphold the flag of our fathers and preserve the Constitution framed by revolutionary hands and consecrated by revolutionary blood. In the management of the *Progressive*, we shall have an eye single to the future welfare of North Carolina, and the glory of our whole country. For office we shall advocate the claims of only such men as can present a clean record—men who are free from the taint of treason and disloyalty, and whose hands are clear of the blood of the treasonable rebellion through which we have just passed. To prevent a recurrence of the Davis usurpation and tyranny, all men who have been his active and conspicuous supporters must be kept in obscurity, and only those whose devotion to the government and the Union of the States is unimpaired and unquestionable, must be elected to places of honor and trust. Old fogies, with their effete ideas and privileged demands, must stand aside for a more progressive generation: their text books were well enough in their way and good enough for their time, but having served the purpose for which they were intended, they must be shelved, and those of modern construction, with all their current improvements and reforms, must take their place.

An effort will be made by the old fogies and old fogies to have refused a man the right to vote or hold office in North Carolina until he had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to get a further lease on their negroes, notwithstanding the fact that the question is settled on as finally and forever disposed of by the government: and some of the actors in this movement, this attempt to get up a party here in North Carolina in antagonism to the government, will boast that they have been consistent Union men. It is useless for us, we hope, to say that we stand opposed to all such measures, and denounce their originators as promoters of strife, the enemies of the government, and traitors who would throw discord into our councils at a time when the utmost harmony and unanimity are necessary in the great work of reorganization and reconstruction that is before us. We are for and shall be with all men, regardless of anything connected with the past, who are now for the Union and the perpetuation of the national authority; and who will accept the entire policy of the government regarding the States that have been in rebellion, including the proclamation of the President, and the order of Gen. Schofield issued in pursuance thereof, abolishing slavery; but those who attempt to agitate by fictitious opposition for selfish and sectional reasons, we shall show no quarter.

North Carolina, we are at peace with the general government; she wants the protection of and favors from the general government, and to secure these, to work for her own internal peace, prosperity, and happiness, her whole people must come forward, cheerfully, and yield cheerful, ready, and heartfelt obedience to all lawful authority. Those who are ready to do this may count on our sympathy and support, but such as still cherish a lingering hatred to the government that offers them protection and succor, are the enemies of all good government, the enemies of the peace of society, and the enemies of mankind; and we warn them that we will war on them as long as there is one left.

We have associations with us in the Editorial management of the *Progressive* gentlemen of acknowledged ability and ability—its Local and Non-Resident Editors, are in the hands of persons of experience and fully qualified for the duties assigned them—and by their assistance we expect to make the paper creditable to the Capital of the State and a welcome visitor to the loyal masses throughout her borders. We have our own corps of reporters and news-gatherers, and shall endeavor to report or express in palpal and convincing manner every item of news that may be of interest to any portion of the State. It is our determination to make the *Progressive* emphatically a State paper, and we shall look to our loyal friends to assist us in giving it a circulation that will enable us to meet the immense outlays we are compelled to make.

We are promised the reports of the Press As-

ing issue, a synopsis of the Washington and Northern news of the day previous.

We assure our friends that whatever labor or money can accomplish in making the *Progressive* equal to their expectations shall not be wanting, and we appeal to them to assist us in extending its circulation and influence.

The Washington Committee.

We learn that Messrs. Holden, Dick and their companions arrived safely at Newbern on Monday night, and left by the 8 o'clock boat, Tuesday morning, for Washington, via Norfolk and Fortress Monroe. They are doubtless in Washington before this time and may be expected to return by the last of next week, when we trust we shall be able to learn something as to the policy of the Government towards North Carolina. If President Johnson appoints a Military Governor we shall say it is all right, and if he fails to appoint one, we shall say it is all right; for we believe that he knows what is best for us. We trust, however, that some authority will issue a proclamation, at an early day, for an election for delegates to a Convention, so that the initial steps towards the formation of a loyal State Government may be taken. We learn that a second commission, composed of very worthy gentlemen, as we learn, has gone to Washington, and that it is understood that they will urge the recognition, by the Government, of Vance and the rebel Legislature; but when those worthy gentlemen shall reach there and find Vance and Davis held as prisoners, and ascertain the feeling of the President and the Government towards rebel State Governments, we hardly think they will broach the business for which it is understood they set out. If the President was disposed to restore Gov. Vance and the Legislature, we know that he would not so far disregard the known wishes of the loyal men of the State as to think of placing them in such a humiliating position. We are clear of Vance and his Legislature and their surroundings, and we mean to stay clear of them. The President, so far from any desire or intention, however, of restoring these partisans of Davis, hates and loathes them as cordially as the Union men of North Carolina; and he will see to it that in the work of reorganization we be allowed to go to the people and select from the loyal masses such men as we may prefer to rule over us. We do not mean that what we say of the Legislature should apply to all its members, for there were some good Union men in this body, but it does apply to the majority.

But in the election of delegates to a Convention, and the selection of a Governor, members of a Legislature and members to the National Congress we have no fears, for such a test will be applied before men in the rebellious States can vote as to render the success of the Union candidates everywhere certain, even should the enemies of the Government dare attempt any opposition. In this State we shall be able to fill all the offices with true men—men who have always opposed and defied the tyranny of Davis and Vance, and whose loyalty and devotion to the Government cannot be questioned.

The skies are bright and brightening, and we trust that in less than sixty days we shall have a Convention in session and that the work of reorganization and re-union will be speedily consummated.

A Monument for Lincoln.

The greatest enthusiasm is exhibited in subscriptions for Lincoln monuments in different localities of the North, but as yet no grand national movement has been established. We have a proposition to make regarding the movement, and earnestly commend it to the press at large, in order that it may be brought to the attention of Congress.

From different sources, we have estimated the number of pieces of cannon captured from the rebels during the war at twenty-five hundred. Many of these are worthless except as trophies, and it is our opinion that they could not be better used than in the erection of a monument to commemorate the memory of our late President. He was the prime mover, the great head and front of the Government, during its trials and the success of our national arms—the prowess of which is attested by these trophies—is due as much to his unswerving administration of affairs as to anything else. Why not, then, use these relics of the rebellion which he crushed, as the base of his monument, and thus blend with a record of the nation's love for their great chief, a proof of his power, and of the gallantry and bravery of our soldiers.

Our "Amusements" suggests that the Union men of the South have nothing left them from the wreck and ruin, occasioned by supporting armies on the country almost *ad libitum*; but they were taxed to buy these cannon, and he thinks they have yet some title in them and should offer it, in lieu of something better, as their mite towards the construction of the monument.

We would call the attention of our merchants to the advertisement of Hough & Co., wholesale merchants, Newbern. They are prepared to offer great inducements, and are right worthy men to deal with.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Lieut. H. L. Adams, 117th New York Vols., for late pa-

per, miserable, pitiable creature! Caught at last, not as a man or in manly resistance, but in petticoats, disguised as a woman!

And now, a prison, a trial, and then, then—most probably the gallows: appropriate closing scene for the career of one who has been chiefly instrumental in drenching this fair land with blood, and carrying sorrow and misery to every hearthstone in the land. And what an end for a man who has so often called upon his people to join him in fasting, humiliation, and prayer—invoked the divine favor for the treasonable cause, and called Heaven to witness the justice thereof!

This vile, bad man, not satisfied with the exalted position of Senator of the United States, conspired to destroy the government that had nurtured him and made him what he was—brings about a disruption, and then places himself at the head of a rebellion which, had it succeeded, would have reduced the poor white men of these Southern States to a worse than Russian vassalage. But he fails; and what a fall! He so-called "Confederacy" dissolved into this air; the knees of his followers give way; they quake and shake, and most of them are afraid to acknowledge that they ever knew him. For four long years Davis and his miserable accomplices and instruments ruled these Southern States with an iron rod, and thousands of hearts have been wrung and made to bleed by their deeds of cruelty and barbarity; but now we breathe the pure air of heaven, thanks to the prowess of the Union armies, while he gnashes his teeth in a felon's cell. Let our people read, reflect, and study the history and career of this ambitious man, and in it they will have another evidence added to the many given them in history, that the career of the traitor is always sure to end in infamy and disgrace.

And let his followers—the Knights of the Golden Circle, and other brigand bands organized for resistance to rightful authority—read in the ignominious fall of their chief the fact, that this great government has a nationality, and possesses the will and the ability to put down treason and rebellion, and preserve the priceless heritage bequeathed by those who reared the structure with their valor and patriotic devotion to Constitutional Liberty.

Poor Davis! poor indeed and in truth, for his minions here, who threatened loyal men with his displeasure within the last two moons, are now not so poor as to do him reverence; and even deny that they were ever his followers. They may save themselves the fate that no doubt awaits the arch-traitor by repentance, contrition and good behavior; but without a sincere sorrow for sins past, and satisfactory evidence as to their good intentions for the future, they will not be allowed, even in their obscurity, to exercise the rights of citizenship. The wrongs they have helped Davis heap upon the loyal people of the South may be forgiven, and if their future walk and conversation be such as it ought to be, we hope will be; but they can never be forgotten: and the mark of Cain must follow those who proposed to put the "hideous mark" upon us, to the latest hour of their lives.

We suppose that the trial and execution of Davis will speedily follow his capture, and that within a few months his name will scarcely ever be uttered, save in nervous whispers by mothers or nursery maids to awe and frighten refractory and rebellious children. His grave will be shunned by the good and innocent for fear of infection from the poisonous weeds that grow thereon, and his memory and deeds will only be reverted to by future statesmen when necessary to strengthen an argument against the plotters of treason and rebellion against rightful authority.

The career of Jefferson Davis is run, and with him dies the hellish heresy of secession and rebellion in these United States. Hereafter all good men will range themselves on the side of the Government; and those who would lay sacrilegious hands upon the sacred structure which has now been baptized by the blood of a second revolution, will receive no quarter.

JEFF. DAVIS' VALEDICTORY PROCLAMATION OF APRIL 1.

Whereas, in the course of inhuman Yankee events, the capital of the Confederate States of America no longer affords an eligible and healthy residence for the members of the present Cabinet, not to speak of the Chief Magistrate himself, the Vice-President and the members of the two Congressional bodies, I do, therefore, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, proclaim my intention to travel instantly, in company with all the officers of the Confederate States Government, and to take up such agreeable quarters as may yet be granted unto me.

To such persons as are in arms against the Confederate States of America, I do hereby tender absolute amnesty, on condition that they forthwith desist from annoying our patriotic population.

Under the circumstances slavery had better be abolished.

The capital of the Confederacy will henceforward be found "up a stump" on the picturesque banks of the celebrated "Lost Ditch."

To the foreign subscribers of the Confederate loan I repeat that they get their cotton.

All persons having claims against this Government will please present them to A. Lincoln, Richmond, by whom all such accounts will be most cheerfully audited.

It is not altogether improbable that the glorious experiment of a slaveholder's Confederacy may yet prove a delusion and a snare. I have often thought so. So has General Lee, who has lately been fighting mostly for his last year's salary. The Confederate Treasury being light I think it will take it in my value. General Lee thinks that we have a good opening before us, and that we have seen the last of this fratricidal war. I hope so. Stephens thinks peace is more imminent now than ever.

If the United States persists in refusing to recognize the Confederacy, on my return I shall again urge the arming of the negroes.

Office-seekers are respectfully solicited to cease their importunings.

Fellow-citizens, farewell.

THE HEROES OF THE DAY.

The following sketches of the capture of Davis are found in the New York Herald of the 15th:

SEN. WILSON.

James H. Wilson, Major General of volunteers, and Captain of Engineers United States Army, was born in Lower Illinois about the year 1820. He entered West Point as a cadet in 1844, and graduated fifth in his class, June 30, 1846. On the following day he was promoted to brevet second lieutenant Topographical Engineers. Upon the outbreak of the rebellion he was made full second lieutenant, to date from June 10, 1861. On the 25th of September following he became first lieutenant in his corps, and on the organization, at Annapolis, Maryland, of the Sherman (T. W.) expedition to Hilton Head, South Carolina, Lieutenant Wilson was assigned to duty as chief of Topographical Engineers of that army. After the forces had secured a foothold in South Carolina, Lieutenant Wilson conducted a number of reconnaissances through the river and other water courses in the vicinity of Fort Palmetto, on the Savannah river, with a view to future operations in that direction. On December 24, 1861, he left on a more extended and distant reconnaissance to discover whether a navigable passage existed between Calibogue Sound and the Savannah river. At this time the extreme advance of our forces rested on Dawkins Island, leaving Calibogue Sound in two row-boats, with a detachment of seventy men of a Rhode Island regiment, Lieutenant Wilson proceeded by night through a number of intricate channels. At various points along the route the party spied the picket fires of the enemy, but passed them with muffled oars and without eliciting discovery. After a night of fruitless search the party drew up with the dawn of day and secured themselves in the grass. When night returned they again took to their boats. Pushing on their way they soon entered Wright river, and, rounding the point of Jones Island, entered the Savannah. The rest of the night was passed in making soundings, approaching under the very guns of Palmetto, and so near that the sentinels could be heard at their beat. Lieutenant Wilson now pushed up the Savannah beyond Venus Point, to the mouth of Mud river, whence he returned to the Wright, and thence to the headquarters of the army. The result of this reconnaissance was the discovery of a passage for gunboats drawing ten feet and clear of the guns of the fort. In the subsequent operations against Palmetto the troops followed Lieutenant Wilson's route, and a battery was established at Venus Point. Lieutenant Wilson remained in the Department of the South, conspicuously engaged on engineer duty until the summer of 1862, when he served for a short time as aid to General McCallen. On November 6, 1862, he was appointed assistant inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel of volunteers, and assigned to General Grant, by whom he was for several months assigned to duty on the staff of Major General James B. McPherson. During the operations in Mississippi and against Vicksburg Colonel Wilson was again conspicuous for his engineering skill, and in the brilliant victories of General Grant, in the vicinity of Chattanooga, won the official commendation of Gen. W. F. Smith, with whom he was then acting. On December 31, 1862, he was nominated brigadier general of volunteers, to date from October 30, 1862, and was confirmed May 15, 1864, upon the recommendation of Lieutenant General Grant. In January, 1864, General Wilson was appointed chief of the Cavalry Bureau in Washington. In April following he was assigned to the command of the Third division, cavalry corps, Major General Sheridan, Army of the Potomac. During General Grant's Virginia campaign he acted independently, to the right and rear of the army, to destroy railroads. He also covered the rear from Coal Harbor to the south side of the James river. In June and the beginning of July he conducted a raid into Richmond, destroying the railroads, throwing the enemy in a great state of alarm. After the cessation of cavalry operations in the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg had passed General Wilson was transferred to the Shenandoah valley, where he added to his reputation as an efficient officer. For distinguished services he was promoted major general of volunteers, to date from Oct. 5, 1863. During the winter he was transferred to the Department of the Cumberland, and by General Thomas was placed in command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Cumberland. On March 22, 1865, General Wilson started from Chattanooga, Alabama, with his troops well mounted and equipped. After routing Raddy at Monticello he moved on and annihilated the combined forces of Forrest, Lyon and Chalmers, under Forrest, and captured Selma, Ala., on April 2. Thence he moved on to Montgomery, thence swept across Georgia, reaching Savannah on April 28, having marched six hundred and fifty miles.

As will be perceived by the telegraphic announcement, it was a portion of General Wilson's gallant corps which has the honor of putting a climax to the downfall of the rebellion by capturing its prime mover and leader.

General Wilson is but over twenty-five years of age, very young looking, about five feet eight inches in height, light hair and eyes, and rather boyish in manner. This latter peculiarity, however, does not detract from his merits as a soldier. He has the reputation of good judgment in the disposition of troops and the management of isolated expeditions. General Wilson's present rank in the regular army is captain in the corps of engineers, dating from May 7, 1865.

COL. PRITCHARD.

By the official announcement of the capture of Jeff. Davis, the Fourth Michigan cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin B. Pritchard, has the glory of this crowning act. Col. Pritchard entered the service as captain in the Fourth Michigan cavalry, his commission dating August 12, 1862. His regiment rendezvoused at Detroit, was mustered into the United States service on August 29, and left for Kentucky in September following. Colonel Pritchard, during his captivity, took part in the advance during the attack on Morgan's guerrillas at Orchard, Kentucky. On November 6, 1862, he took part in the chase after Morgan, in which the rebel chief was driven across miles, and putting him completely to rout. Subsequently he participated in the operations against Murfreesboro and in pursuit of Forrest and Wheeler towards Fort Donelson. During the campaigns of 1863 and 1864, in Tennessee and Georgia, the Fourth Michigan took again a conspicuous part. For gallantry in the various actions of his regiment Capt. Pritchard was promoted to the rank which he now holds.

It is unnecessary to repeat here the series of skillful and quickly executed movements, under the immediate command of Colonel Pritchard, which have resulted in Davis' capture. It is hoped this satisfactory success be the forerunner of a more definite termination of the ex-Confederate rebel's career.

CANADIAN BARRAGE.—The Toronto Leader is carried in its sympathy with the rebellion to an expression of regret at the death of Booth. The following is an extract from its columns:

"The shooting of Booth was a cold-blooded murder—nothing more or less. Granted that he was a criminal of the deepest dye—that was no reason why he should have been shot down the way he was. He was a fellow man, but a brave one. He died like one who loved his country dearly, according to what his idea of a noble death was. It is very evident that the detective was

THE CAPTIVES.

Jeff. Davis and the leading incidents of his life, are well known to the great majority of our readers, and we consequently refrain from imposing on them any sketch of him. The following from the New York Herald, regarding those captured with him will, however, be of interest.

SEN. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The present wife of the arch-traitor, who had been married to him, in the second wife, the daughter of General Taylor, having died many years since—Mrs. Davis's maiden name was Verina Howell. She is said to be a granddaughter of General Howell, of New Jersey. She is still a young woman, with a family, we believe, of four children.

JOHN A. BRAGG, OF TEXAS.

John A. Bragg, the rebel Postmaster General, is a native of Baylor County, Tennessee, where he was born on the 8th of October, 1818. He is, consequently, in his forty-seventh year. He is a lawyer by profession, and has occupied many civil and military positions in Texas, to which State he emigrated many years since. In 1862 he was appointed Judge of the District Court of Texas, and in 1867 he was elected a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and was chosen to sit on several committees. He has filled since 1863 the position of postmaster.

COLONEL SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, OF KENTUCKY.

Samuel W. Johnson, the rebel Postmaster General, is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, where he was born on the 8th of October, 1818. He is, consequently, in his forty-seventh year. He is a lawyer by profession, and has occupied many civil and military positions in Texas, to which State he emigrated many years since. In 1862 he was appointed Judge of the District Court of Texas, and in 1867 he was elected a member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and was chosen to sit on several committees. He has filled since 1863 the position of postmaster.

DONALD LUBBOCK, OF TEXAS.

Donald Lubbock, the rebel Postmaster General, is a native of Harris County, Texas. He was formerly Lieutenant Governor of that State, having been elected in 1857 with H. B. Runnels, as Governor. His term expired in 1860. When the war broke out he took the part of General Johnston, and served in that capacity as the first battle of Mansfield or Bull Run. He remained with Longstreet until 1864, when he was promoted to the rank of Colonel James Chastant, of South Carolina, to be a brigadier general; he has since been acting in that capacity.

General Wilson has just been promoted to the rank of Major General, and is now acting in that capacity. He has since been acting in that capacity.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

A Union Paper at the Capital of North Carolina.

Having determined to remain in Raleigh and make the *Progressive* one of the permanent fixtures of the Capital of the State, we appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend its circulation.

Battles, prisons and courts of oyer chamber having been abolished by the Union army, and the old flag having again been unfurled, the spirit of the old flag, never again to be lowered by the hand of treason, the people are urged to support the paper which advocates their principles and express their own sentiments, without the fear of the past or the future, and with the determination to make the *Progressive* worthy the confidence of the intelligent masses.

We have associated with us in the editorial management of the paper gentlemen of experience and of acknowledged talent and ability, and we shall spare neither labor or expense to render the paper worthy of the capital of the State and a welcome visitor in every loyal family.

Though it is our determination to make the *Progressive* a free newspaper, we shall not ignore those great questions that so deeply affect our immediate future and which must be speedily acted upon and settled. We shall give to the administration of President Johnson as active and zealous support, and will exert whatever power or influence we may possess to restore harmony, peace and prosperity to our native State. We love the Union and we love North Carolina, and all our energies and whatever of talents we may possess, or shall be able to command in the management of the paper, shall be employed for the preservation of the one and to increase the prosperity of the other.

In the management of our publication we shall know no North, no South, no East, no West, but will labor earnestly and continually for the welfare of our whole country.

THE WEEKLY PROGRESS.

The publication of which has been interrupted by the derangement of the mails, will be resumed immediately, and we make an earnest appeal to our friends to exert themselves in extending its circulation.

May 1st, 1863. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

JOB PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED

AT THE

PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the *DAILY PROGRESS* renders it one of the best mediums ever offered to the people of North Carolina for advertising. Rates—One dollar a square, of ten lines, for each and every insertion.

Barham's Hotel,

GOLDSBORO, N. C.,

South and Opposite the Court House

Square.

BOARD CAN BE HAD BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

HIS LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE BUSINESS, and his purpose to use his best efforts to provide for the comfort of his guests, he feels assured will entitle him to public patronage.

May 19-1m

TO WILLIAM H. CARTER.

RALEIGH, N. C. May 19, 1863.

The war is over. Protection and amnesty is offered, and you can now return home in safety. Report to commandant of nearest military post, and you will not doubt be assisted in getting home.

W. H. CARTER.

DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the Progress in their respective counties and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

W. J. JONES, "Times" office, Raleigh, N. C.
J. H. WATKINS, "Times" office, Raleigh, N. C.
J. H. WATKINS, "Times" office, Raleigh, N. C.
J. H. WATKINS, "Times" office, Raleigh, N. C.
J. H. WATKINS, "Times" office, Raleigh, N. C.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

Full Text.—The Progress this morning gives indisputable evidence that we are back in the Union, and on "the high road to the good old times" when we shall all once more be as we were. We were once a great people, and we will be again. The past four years have advanced the art of war, and nursed the sciences of destruction, but religion, morals, education, and all the arts and sciences intended to elevate our race and render life more pleasant, have retrograded. But, with the re-inauguration of Peace we shall rapidly recover our losses and push vigorously onward to further improvements, more extensive developments, and a higher position among the nations of the earth.

The United States has long been remarkable for the cheapness at which it has furnished, through the medium of the press, the means of information to the people. The newspaper costs a mere trifle, and has become indispensable in every family and to all who desire to keep themselves posted in the daily occurrences of the world. The Progress intends to progress, and keep progressing. The daily news carefully collected, choice select reading matter, free and independent discussion, editorially, of public men and measures, to say nothing (which modesty forbids) of the local column, will make the Progress such that the people cannot afford to do without it. And all this for the small sum of \$10 per year.

THE DAYS OF RAMPAGE are numbered. After the 31st of this month it will be "root hog or starve." There is plenty of work for all, and "the workman is worthy of his hire"—no one else. Root kill the useless drones, and the non-workers among our people are drones. We don't mean that we shall kill them, but if they persist in their course they will soon die out of themselves. But a man is apt to work rather than starve. Some may prefer to try their hand at stealing, but they will find this a dangerous business.

VANIZATION yesterday looked quite differently from what it did the day before. It showed signs of gratification something like our people did at the announcement of peace. The dapper thrown upon it by the rain of Thursday evening only served to cheer and invigorate it. Now is the time for farmers and gardeners to bestir themselves and stir the soil. With the smiles of Providence we shall yet make fair crops.

WAS BENJAMIN?—This notorious Jew and co-laborer with Davis, seems to be a member of one of the lost tribes just at present. We had hoped he would turn up with his partner, but like other wanderers, when they found themselves in danger, they probably divided the spoils and separated. We think the Southern people should offer a reward for Benjamin.

FIRE.—There is a general complaint of the number of fires this year, and many a good housewife has declared, as she has for many consecutive years past, that she "never did see the like of fires in her life." Some say so many fires are a sign of sickness, and we are having a good deal of sickness just at present. Soldiers say that fires accompany camps. Perhaps they do. At any rate, we have plenty of fires in Raleigh.

DR. MUR.—The Legislature of North Carolina, which adjourned last February to meet again on the third Thursday of May (last Thursday), did not meet "according to adjournment." On motion of one W. T. Sherman, who spoke through cannons and other ugly looking instruments, the meeting was indefinitely postponed.

FRESH LAMB, some of it of excellent quality, has made its appearance in our market, and sells at reasonable rates. Lamb is a part of speech that agrees very well with green peas, and both combined govern an excellent soup.

We had more refreshing showers yesterday. Grass will grow now as well as corn. Grass is a good thing in its place, that is, where the cattle can get at it, but it does not look very well mixed with young corn.

For an Ice Cool Glass of Soda Water go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street.

For a good Cigar go to BLUMENTHAL'S, six doors south of the Capitol, on Fayetteville Street.

To Business Men and Others.

We respectfully refer business men and all concerned to our advertising scale at the head of the first column on the first page. Hereafter all advertisements will be charged according to these published rates, and must be paid in all cases in advance, except those who contract to advertise

ANOTHER CHARACTERISTIC PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR BROWNLOW.

The Governor of Tennessee has issued another characteristic proclamation. Here it is:

THE GILLEN VOUCHERS.

I am desired to give notice to the loyal men of East Tennessee, by Quartermaster General James, of my staff, that he is now in funds, prepared to pay off what are known as the Gillen vouchers, where they are in first hands, or may be presented by the original holders, not pledging anything to speculators, either now or at any time hereafter. Let those who hold such vouchers present them, either in person or through some reliable and trustworthy Unionist, and the money will be paid by General James, whose office is here. I give the notice for the benefit of the needy and deserving, and not with a view to call out a bunch of letters, or cause vouchers to be enclosed to me. Having stated the whole here, I will not respond to letters on the subject. Nor will I collect any claims sent to me. I am otherwise employed.

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.
NASHVILLE, April 26, 1865.

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence will explain itself:

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
March 23, 1865.

Dr. W. G. Brownlow:
DEAR SIR—Allow a friend of former years space enough in your columns to say to his friends in East Tennessee that he is very well, cheerful, and not half whipped yet. Respects to all my old friends. Truly yours,

W. W. STRATFIELD,
Lieutenant Colonel, C. S. A.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSE.

As you are only half whipped, I would like to meet with a rebel whole whipped, so, as to see how a man looks who has found the right ditch. I am allude to former days. Great changes have come over the country since you and I last met. I was three years ago in the Knoxville jail, for refusing to become a rebel, and you were a commissioned officer, sending out squads of Indians to arrest and bring in Union men. You are now hiding out like a bushwhacker, and avoiding the service of a process charging you with treason. I am at the head of the Executive Department of the great State of Tennessee. And on account of former friendship, when you are sent to the State prison, I will see that you have some lighter work than dressing shoes.

I am, very truly &c.,
W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, Colonel Stratfield has been lodged in the Knoxville jail. He now says there is no hope for the Confederacy.

"THE BUCANEERING EXPEDITION."

The Washington Chronicle, generally accepted as the organ of the late President, and a paper which has excellent means of knowing the general policy of the Government, refers to the "Mexican Emigration Scheme" as follows:—

However much the singular action of the Governments of England and France may have embarrassed the United States in the work of finishing the rebellion, it does not become the latter to imitate the policy which it has denounced. If these great powers have failed or fallen off in their duty to this country, our best retaliation is to keep in the path of principle, and to hold fast to a faith we have never broken. France has her Mexican experiment on hand, and the end of the rebellion makes her uneasy lest the Americans may offer some help to her opponents. Here, as in other matters of foreign complication, "the golden rule" lately repeated by Mr. Seward should be remembered—"Peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none; no interference from them with us, and none by us with them." On the subject of emigration to Mexico, which is now sought to be made a disturbing element between that country and ours, the Philadelphia Ledger speaks our views exactly:

THE EMIGRATIONS.—The Mexican emigration scheme is growing bolder, and recruiting is openly conducted in New York. The Government will soon be called upon to act in this matter, and there is only one way in which it can honorably act, and that is to put an end to filibustering. The country has been disgraced enough in previous attempts of this kind, emanating always from the South, but always finding in New York sympathizers who cared nothing for the laws or the honor of the country so long as they could sell damaged arms and gunpowder to the filibusters. New York is the seat of this new scheme of aggression. The traders in that city will have all the gains, the poor dupes who are entrapped into the enterprise will have all the losses to sustain. Men who are being discharged from our armies had better settle down at once to industry in their own country, where the laws protect them, and where the opportunities for acquiring property by labor are greater than any other to which they could emigrate.

SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.—The New York Examiner & Chronicle, a religious weekly, is referring to journalism in the South says:

Among the numerous missionary duties which the reopening of the South to Northern influence suggests, the establishment of good news papers is prominent. We might be sure that persons whose only object is pecuniary gain or political influence, will not delay to avail themselves of the opening now made for journalism. The Southern newspapers have gone down with the rebellion. While they lasted, they only reflected and fanned its mad flames, and they are well suited up with it—let us hope, beyond resurrection. We must now begin to give the Southern people something that will help on the great reforms by which we hope to lay the foundations of a new Southern character that shall be worthy to uphold the standards of Law, Liberty, Intelligence and Religion for a continent. The department of religious journalism presents special inducements to effort. And it is to be earnestly hoped, that not only private enterprises will take this matter in hand. We used the words "missionary duties" purposely, at the beginning of this paragraph, because it is evident that a great and radical work is before us, and one that we can by no means neglect in favor of remoter fields. Our charity has great scope now at home.

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.
HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND BUTTER, at the Store on the corner of Fayetteville and Fayetteville streets, formerly McKimmon's. May 10-11

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

THE CONFISCATED COTTON.

The Chamber of Commerce, of New York City, has been engaged in an important discussion in reference to the cotton captured at Savannah, and confiscated to the Government. A special committee, appointed for the purpose, reported that the Government ought not to confiscate this property without legal process, thus allowing persons having claims against the former owners to collect their dues. The committee stated that at the outbreak of the rebellion, there was New York City, from the South, at least 100,000 bales of cotton, and we infer from the conversation that ensued on the report, that some of the cotton taken at Savannah was marked by the rebel owners with the names of merchants of this city, to whom they were indebted. Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, however, and others, opposed the report. Mr. Grinnell said that the cotton in question, or at least some of it, was marked with Northern names, only after the city was known to be untenable. He thought, also, that the indebtedness of Georgia was not a proper subject of discussion by the Chamber, and that the war was not undertaken to secure the debts due by the South. He believed the Government had a right to take and confiscate all the cotton, public or private, that it could reach, and was willing that what belonged to him in Southern States, as other than property belonging to him, he should go with the rest. Although these sentiments are patriotic and such as might be expected from Mr. Grinnell, there was a strong feeling in favor of the report, and the decision of the question was deferred to a special meeting. Many legal questions will arise out of the military confiscation of Southern property, and in view of them, without presuming to express an opinion on such a matter, we may remark, that we have always regretted that Government did not seize, while seizing the Savannah cotton, and transporting it to this city, rather to place it on storage, properly catalogued, to await Supreme Court decisions, than to sell it in the mass.—New York Examiner.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THAT LONG ESTABLISHED and popular Family Journal,

The Southern Field and Fireside,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper, published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is devoted entirely to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a Gem for the Fireside, an Ornament for the Parlor, and an indispensable Companion to the Housewife and Agriculturist!

It is large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS:
Subscription one year, \$5.
" six months, \$3.

THE KEY-STONE.

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE.

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed, and recommended to the Fraternity at large, by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography it will be equal to any similar publication in the United States.

TERMS:

Subscription one year, \$5.
Address, WM. B. SMITH & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

* A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

Newspapers generally will please notice.—Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. May 15-17

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865.

The Great Invention of the Age in

Hoop Skirts.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT.

THIS INVENTION CONSISTS OF DUPLEX (OR DOUBLE) ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape, more than twice as long as any Single Spring Skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Churches, Railroads, Cars, Church Pews, Arm-Chairs, for Promenades and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress.

A lady having enjoyed the Pleasure, Comfort and Grace of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt, will willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others. The Hoops are covered with a ply double twisted thread and are covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are economical Skirt ever made.

WEST'S, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West), Proprietors of the Invention, and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this City, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. May 10-11

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

(D. C. Murray's old Stand.)

HAVING OBTAINED THE PROPER PERMIT TO sell the articles, enumerated below, we would respectfully ask consignments from Farmers and others who have such articles to dispose of: Cotton, Gins, Beans, Corn, Flour, Lard, Syrup, Sugar, Rice, Meal, Oats, Wheat, Long Forage, Bran, Ship Stuff, Tallow, Wax, Candles, Soap, Fish, Lamb, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, and Vegetables of all kinds.

—AGENTS TO—
President and Superintendent Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
President and Superintendent North Carolina Railroad Company.

John Sloan, Greenboro', N. C.
L. N. Williams, Charlotte, N. C.
S. Frankfort, Salisbury, N. C.
T. H. Williams, Weldon, N. C.
E. A. Williams, President Exchange Bank, Clarksville, Virginia.
E. A. Rawlins, Woodsword, Virginia.
RALEIGH, N. C., May 18th, 1865.

LOTT.

A FULL HANDLED RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A

Full handle will be paid by leaving it at the

AGREEMENT.

In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.

THE LANCER OF THE 27th SECTION OF THE 1st of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons residing in such military posts the opportunity to purchase such goods, wares and merchandise at the respective posts.

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts to be disposed of as above; provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same. All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must have an oath of loyalty with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOMERED,
Maj. Gen'l. Commanding.
D. HEATON,
Sup'g'l Agent, Treas. Department.

Notice in Relation to the Appointment of

Purchasing Agent.

ALL parties interested are hereby notified that PETER LAWSON, Esq., has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as Authorized States Purchasing Agent, at the post of Beaufort, North Carolina, in the Department of the South. He will at once open an Office for the purchase and reception of Products at Beaufort, and will extend his operations to such localities in the interior of the State as may be practicable.

Another Purchasing Agent will be appointed for Wilmington.

The following are points of interest to all those who have recently been brought within the Federal Military lines, and who have products on hand for sale or exportation.

First.—That the Act of Congress of the second of July last, specially prohibits the purchasing of Products by private parties on their own account. The only persons who are now authorized to purchase, are the duly appointed Purchasing Agents. Private parties who are now engaged, without authority, in purchasing and storing Products, with a view of holding on to the same until some future time, will understand that all such Products are liable to seizure and confiscation. To avoid difficulty, the party now holding such products so purchased, had better report the same at once to the Purchasing Agent.

Second.—All parties bringing in Products, such as Cotton, Tobacco and other articles to the Purchasing Agent, can so agree, according to regulations, with said Agent as to result in leaving one fourth, in kind, with the Agent as the property of the Government, upon the understanding that the owner of the products will have the right to export to the Eastern Markets the remaining three-fourths. The process by which this can be done will be more fully understood by reference to the recent Amended Treasury Regulations, dated at Washington, April 26th, 1865.

Third.—Parties who reside within our military lines, and produce Cotton and other products previous to the advance into this State of the armies of Generals Sherman and Schofield are permitted to ship the whole of their productions as heretofore.

Fourth.—All abandoned and captured products, according to regulations, go to the Supervising Special Agent. Any private party having abandoned products under his control; and who attempts to ship or sell the same, will not only subject the property to seizure, but make himself liable to prosecution for the offence.

The regulations which have been established, requiring one fourth of the productions as above stated, as a condition precedent for the shipment and sale of the other three-fourths, has been done as a necessary revenue measure. All parties who have property and the benefits and protection of the Federal Government, extended over them can raise no substantial objection to the payment of such a tax by the delivery of products in kind. The Purchasing Agent, Mr. Lawson, will be found at his time at the office of the undersigned, in Beaufort.

D. HEATON,
Sup'g'l Agent Treas. Dept.

Offices U. S. Purchasing Agent, }
Beaufort, N. C., May 8, 1865.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina, would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office located at Beaufort, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakelock, Asst. Sp'l Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON,
Purchasing Agent.

May 14-17

S. BLACKE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN ALL KINDS OF

SUTLER'S GOODS,

GROCERIES AND

PROVISIONS,

BRICK STORE,

CRIVEN ST., NEWBERN, N. C.

May 18-19

I. BLUMENTHAL,

(Late Q. M. Agent U. S. Military Railroads, Military Div. Miss.)

COOL SODA FOUNTAIN AND CONFECTIONERY.

ALSO,

Choice Havana Cigars,

Six doors South of Capital on Fayetteville Street, at Heartt & Iredell's old stand.

May 18-19

HOUGH & CO.,

LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.

CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, PRO-

VISIONS, CROCKERY AND

FURNITURE.

May 15-16

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S

BOARDING HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.

May 11-17

MRS. FENTRESS'

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR

WITHOUT LODGING. May 13-17

WHITE LABORERS.

I WISH TO HIRE THREE OR FOUR WHITE MEN to be employed in cultivating the products of the soil. A liberal price given. Apply to me at Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WM. F. COLLINS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL

Hillsboro' Street.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscription for the accommodation of the public. No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN,
Proprietors.

May 13-17

COOK AND NURSE WANTED.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, WASHER, & IRONER, white or black—For whose services good wages will be paid. Also a good NURSE, white or black.

CUTTER & FRENCH.

(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.)

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India

Goods, Spices,

ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLER GOODS,

VEGETABLES,

Green and Dried Fruit,

TIN WARE AND STOVES,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Confectionery of all Kinds,

Yankee Notions,

OFFICERS AND CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MIL-

ITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND

EQUIPMENTS,

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS

In fact everything required by Soldiers or Citizens.

W. B. CUTTER.

May 15-17

Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Pollock Street, one door West of East-Front

Street,

Newbern, N. C.

Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at

their Store a choice and se-

lected Stock of

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

FRUITS,

FORAGE, &c.,

Which they will sell, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In quantities and at prices that cannot fail to suit

the buyer.

We will also sell bills of Exchange on New York, or Bos-

ton, in sums to suit.

Give us a call and we will satisfy any reason-

able man that this is the place to buy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.

May 15-19

NEW GRIST MILL.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.

HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW

Steam Grist Mill,

In which they will grind Corn in large or small

quantities, and furnish an equal-

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1865.

THE TRIAL.

Its Meetings Up to the 15th.

THE EVIDENCE.

From New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington files we condense the following regarding the trial of the conspirators now progressing in Washington. The unconnected information to be obtained from the occasional reception of Northern papers from news-agents will render our synopsis of great value to our readers:

THE MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

The following is a list of the members of the Court:

Major Gen. David Hunter, U. S. V.
Major Gen. Lewis Wallace, U. S. V.
Brvt. Major Gen. August V. Kautz, U. S. V.
Brigadier Gen. Albion P. Howe, U. S. V.
Brigadier Gen. Robert S. Foster, U. S. V.
Brigadier Gen. James A. Mink, U. S. V.
Brigadier Gen. T. W. Harris, U. S. V.
Brigadier Gen. C. M. Tompkins, U. S. A.
President of the Court, D. R. Glavin, 5th Illinois Cavalry.

Brigadier Gen. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate.
Judge Bingham, of Ohio, asst. Judge Advocate.
Judge Barnett, do.

FIRST MEETING OF THE COURT.

The Court met for the first time on the 9th inst. after having heard the executive order, authorizing their session, they adjourned until next day at 10 o'clock.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times, writing to that paper on the 14th inst. says:

At an early hour in the day we were informed that the representatives of the press would be admitted upon application to the proper officers. About ten o'clock we arrived at the northern gate of the arsenal grounds, where we obtained permission to pass on. From this point until we reached the main building, about a quarter of a mile further south, we met at intervals, detachments of the Veteran Reserve Corps, drawn up in line and ready for duty.

The building is situated upon the east side of the Potomac, which here runs in nearly a direct line south. Arriving at the north side of the arsenal, we were directed to pass round to the east end, in which the court room is situated. As we approached the door on the east side we were confronted by another detachment of the Reserve Corps. Our cards were handed to the officer of the day, who sent them within the building.

We entered the building, passing through a hall on the first floor, on either side of which was a room well filled with a mixed company of civilians, officers, and soldiers. Turning to the right we ascended a flight of steps which brought us to the second floor, and into a room where were assembled some twenty persons, male and female. We understood at once that we were in the presence of the officers of the commission. From this room a stairway leads directly to the east end of the court room, above in the northeast corner of the building. The entrance to the closed door passed our certificates inside, and directly Gen. Hunter admitted us within the court room, which is about 25 feet wide, inside, by 40 feet in length.

The ceiling is ten feet from the floor, and the lower portion is covered with thick, new matting, as are the upper apartments and stairways through which we passed. The walls of all these rooms, halls and stairways have been recently whitewashed, and the woodwork painted white, thus presenting a light aspect. There are two windows of medium size opening into the east, and two equally large looking out to the north. Across these windows, on the outside, run heavy flat iron bars crossing each other perpendicularly and horizontally, leaving openings between them about eight inches square. On the south side of this room there are two doors, each opening into the adjoining retiring rooms, painted and fitted up with similar character to those before, but having in addition in each a neat bedstead and dressing and washstand. In the west end of the court room, near the southwest corner, the heavy prison door leading to the cells in the adjacent portion of the building. Through this door the prisoners were brought in and taken from the presence of the commission. In the west end of the room, commanding immediately at the east end of the door last named, is a wooden railing, about four feet high, and extending from the door to the wall on the north side. This railing stands about five feet from the west wall, against which is a platform, about eighteen inches high and about three feet wide. On this platform, and against the west wall, are placed thirteen chairs, intended for the prisoners and their guards. Against the south wall, and between the two doors on that side, is a witness platform about one foot high, and having a wooden railing in front, of the same finish and construction as that in front of the prisoners' platform. Immediately in front of and against the railing last named are placed three tables for the prisoners' counsel. A large wooden bench runs along the ceiling, between the middle of the west wall to the middle of the east wall. This bench is supported by three round wooden pillars painted white, and standing one in middle of the bench, and the other each at distance of eight feet from the center pillar. A table about twelve feet long and three feet wide stands between these pillars and the wall, and surrounding this table are the chairs for the members of the commission. At the foot of this table, and between it and the railing, is another for the Judge Advocate General and his two assistants. A table of the same dimensions and finish as that at which the court sits, is placed in a corresponding position between the pillars and the south wall of the room. In front of the railing and the table last named, the official reporters and the representatives of the press. Immediately

adjoining the door by which we entered the room from the east end is a table at which the official reporters and the representatives of the press. All the furniture appears to be new and now first in use.

Entering the court-room from the door last mentioned, you are met first by Gen. Hunter. Upon stepping a few feet to the left and facing the west, you are first attracted to the assistant judge, in brilliant full dress uniform, ranged around the table on the right. At the east end of this table sits Maj. Gen. David Hunter, the presiding officer. On his right, at the north side of the table, sits Major Gen. Lewis Wallace. On the opposite side to the left of the President is Brvt. Major Gen. August V. Kautz, and so on either side, are ranged the other members of the commission in the order of their rank. Judge Advocate General Holt sits at the north end of the table, and at the right are his assistants, Col. H. L. Burnett and Judge Bingham. Facing the commission near them is Hon. Reverdy Johnson. Arrayed around him are the other counsel for the prisoners.

The stranger visitor is naturally curious to see and contemplate the countenances of the prisoners, and his eyes rapidly pass from all other objects in search of the accused. There sits a row of fifteen men against the west wall, on the platform behind the railing. Which is Payne? Which is Harold? The visitor rapidly asks himself, and he mentally answers as rapidly: Surely Payne cannot be there; I see no one that answers his description. That man may be Harold; that other may be Dr. Mudd, but I don't see any such man as the would-be assassin of Mr. Seward is represented to be. You begin with the man on the extreme left, and next to the door leading to the cells. Here is a man apparently about 41 or 42 years old, may five feet ten inches in height slender, red or sandy hair of thin growth, pale oval face, somewhat intelligent, medium size, blue eyes, high forehead, rather prominent nose, thin lips, and a red tuft of hair on the chin. He does not seem to be distressed, but is interested in the trial. He is dressed genteelly in black, and wears slippers. The movements of his limbs are somewhat restricted, for a small chain surrounds each wrist and extends from arm to arm, and a like chain is about his ankles and confines his legs. This man is Dr. Mudd, against whom it was at first supposed but little if anything of guilt could be shown, but against whom now the testimony thus far seems fearfully pointing.

You look further to the right, passing over the alternate man, who is an officer, and you observe sitting beside the latter a little fellow dressed in a faded blue suit, whom you would scarce call a man; he seems but nineteen or so, about five feet four inches high, dusky black neglected hair, lively dark hazel eyes, slight tufts of beard along the chin and jaws and faintly surrounding the mouth, rather round face, full but not prominent nose, full lips, foolish, weak, boyish, confiding countenance, indicating but little intelligence, and not the faintest trace of ferocity. And this is the poor creature who seemed to live beside the smile of the assassin, who devotedly followed him in his flight, sharing his privations, perils, and capture. This boy is Harold.

Looking again to the right, and omitting the alternate guard, we come to one of the most remarkable faces in the group; a face which once seen may never be forgotten; one whose moral status is readily determined by making a survey of his face. This man is clothed sparingly; he is in his shirt sleeves—a sort of steel-mixed woolen shirt; his pantaloons are dark blue common cloth; neck hand and shirt-collar unbuttoned; he is fully six feet high; slender, bony, angular form, square and narrow across the shoulders, hollow-breasted; hair black, straight, and irregularly cut, and hanging indifferently about his forehead, which is rather low and narrow; blue eyes, large, staring, and at times wild; returns your look steadily and significantly; square face, angular nose, thin at the top, but expanding abruptly at the nostrils; thin lips and slightly twisted mouth, curved unsymmetrically a little to the left of the middle line of the face; a will, savage looking man, bearing no scientific of culture or refinement—the most perfect type of the ingrain, hardened criminal. The reader who has read newspaper descriptions of this man will not guess his name—the very opposite of his picture is that which has been given to the public, and yet mine is a truthful pen-knowledge and just estimate of Lewis Payne, who has been represented in appearance as almost the reverse of what I have here stated. Those who look upon the criminal will agree with me that he is almost *menstrum hominem*.

Again, looking to the right we come to Spangler, the carpenter of Ford's Theatre, who is believed to have been Booth's accomplice in preparing the means of escape from the theatre. As yet no proof has been offered against him, and he is, on this account, and others; not worthy of special description here. The poor man seems to have left only enough of a very unbecoming situation somehow or other. He is of short, thick stature, full face, bearing indications of excessive drink, dull gray eyes, unsymmetrical head, and light hair, closely cut.

The next of the accused to the right is O'Loughlin, against whom, as yet, the proofs have not developed anything. He is a small man, weighing about 150 pounds, about 5 feet 5 inches high, bushy black hair of luxuriant growth, pale face, black eyes, slight black whiskers, delicate silky mustache and thin goatee. His countenance is eminently Spanish, tolerably intelligent, with no special indications of any kind.

Again to the right of this man is one whom it would appear from the testimony thus far adduced, was to have performed a very important part in the terrible plot. Atzerott is pointed at as the person to whom was intrusted the assassination of President Johnson in the Kirkwood House. This criminal is a man of small stature, Dutch face, yellow complexion, dull, dark blue eyes, rather light-colored hair, bushy and neglected; looks rather unconcerned, and at no time evinces a high sensibility of his almost inevitable doom.

The last of the male prisoners on trial sits upon the extreme end of the platform, at a window looking out to the north. This is Arnold, against whom, also, as yet, no testimony has been introduced, and we do not now understand his status in the tragical drama. He is a young

man of very decent and respectable appearance, clean well and cleanly, about thirty years old, five feet eight inches in height, dark hair and eyes, slight beard, clear light complexion, intelligent countenance, and one in which we could look in vain for evidence or capacity of guilt.

Another, and the last and most prominent of the accused, is Mrs. Surratt, who sits apart from the other prisoners, at the west end of the reporter's table, and near her counsel. The woman is dressed in full mourning; she wears her bonnet and veil during the sessions of the commission. Her age is probably 50. She is a large Amazonian class of woman, square built, masculine hands, rather full face, dark grey, hollow eyes, hair not decidedly dark, complexion swarthy, altogether her face denotes more than ordinary intelligence. She seems too strong to be weighed down by the crushing testimony against her, and whilst conclusive evidence was being rendered, which, if true, makes her part in the terrible tragedy of the most cold-blooded, heartless character, she but once seemed disturbed. Her eyes are rather soft in expression and strangely at variance with the general harshness of her other features. She seems a woman of undoubted metal, and fitted for Macbeth's injunction to "bring forth men children only;" and yet she does not appear as Lady Macbeth prayed to be, "from crown to toe top full of direct cruelty." This unfortunate woman, like other prisoners, is in iron bands that encircle each leg. Her hands are free.

All other prisoners except Dr. Mudd are heavily loaded. Their feet and ankles are ironed as in the case of Mrs. Surratt, and attached to each leg is a chain about six feet long, to which is appended a ball weighing fifty pounds, besides these bars bands like those about the feet confine their arms. When the prisoners thus heavily ironed are required to move about, the officer in attendance upon him carries the ball. Nearly all the accused are required to wear a peculiar cap, when they return from the coats to their rooms. This cap is constructed of cotton cloth, padded, and covered, helmet-like, the entire head and nearly all the face. It was suggested some weeks ago by the attempt of Payne to take his life by butting his head against the prison walls.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 10TH INST.

The trial of the assassins and conspirators was resumed in the large room adjoining the old Penitentiary in which the prisoners are confined, assembling at 11 o'clock and remaining in session until 3 o'clock.

The Commission, the Judge-Advocate General, the Assistant Judge-Advocates and the reporters having been duly sworn, the prisoners—David E. Harold, George A. Atzerott, Lewis Payne, Michael O'Loughlin, Edward Spangler, Samuel Arnold, Mary E. Surratt and Samuel A. Mudd—were arraigned on the charge and specification.

Each of the prisoners pleaded not guilty to the charge and the specification.

The Commission, after deciding on the rules by which it would be governed, adjourned to meet on Thursday, May 11, at 11 o'clock a. m.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 11TH INST.

No report of the proceedings appeared. It is known, however, that Edward Spangler's case was particularly referred to in the evidence. A special despatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin, dated on the 13th, and referring to the proceedings of the 11th says:

Five of the counsel selected by the conspirators have appeared and tendered their services. Nothing of yesterday's proceedings has been permitted to be made public.

Mrs. Surratt yesterday, for the first time, showed signs of contrition, and completely abandoned the stoical indifference she has maintained heretofore.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 12TH INST.

Reverdy Johnson of Maryland appeared as counsel—advisory—for Mrs. Surratt. After revising the proceedings of the day before the Judge Advocate announced that he was ready to proceed with the further hearing of the case. Hereupon Gen. Hunter rose and said before proceeding further he desired to read a communication from one of the members of the commission, which he read as follows:

"Mr. President: I feel it to be my duty to object to the admission of Mr. Reverdy Johnson as a counsel before the court on the ground that he does not recognize the moral obligation of an oath that is designed as a test of loyalty, or to enforce the obligation of loyalty, to the Government of the United States; and in support of this objection have the honor to refer the members of the court to his opinion on this subject published in a letter over his signature pending the adoption of the new constitution of Maryland in 1864."

The reading of this communication created quite a sensation and much surprise. Hon. Reverdy Johnson quietly rose, and advancing a step, inquired, "May I ask what member of the commission makes that objection?" The President replied, with some evidence of excitement, "Yes Sir, the name of the member is Harris—Gen. Harris; and as he sat down, he added, 'and I may say that if Gen. Harris had not made the objection, I should.'"

After a spirited discussion and an explanation on the part of Mr. Johnson the objection was withdrawn.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 13TH INST.

On the 13th the machinery of the Court was in good running order. The examination of witnesses including many government detectives was commenced and everything progressed as well as could be expected. The Court adjourned until Monday the 16th.

Frederick Stone has undertaken the defense of Dr. Mudd, who set Booth's leg, Cox who is charged with entertaining and concealing Booth and Harold, and Jones, charged with ferrying them across the river.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE.

The testimony elicited by the Court during the week demonstrates, beyond question that Vice President Johnson was to have been slain by Atzerott. Mr. Johnson was in his room all the evening and Atzerott took a room at the hotel on that fatal Friday morning in which he and Booth were in conversation. At 9 o'clock that night, after the President went to the theatre, a horse was at the door, but when Booth fired the cowardly shot Atzerott's courage seemed to have failed him, for he ran from his room without assaulting Johnson, leaving his pistol under the pillow and a bowie knife under the mattress, his coat upon the wall and fled on the horse. He was arrested in Charles County.

A portion of the evidence has for prudential reasons been suppressed. The Judge Advocate General states that this evidence is sufficient to prevent any respectable government from harboring these criminals. It is stated that an abstract of this testimony, taken from the proofs filed in the Bureau of Military Justice, has already been forwarded to our ministers and representatives abroad, to be laid before the governments to which they are accredited.

Louis Weichman, one of the witnesses, testified that he had been a boarder with Mrs. Surratt; and his evidence particularly referred to the Surratt family. From his story it appears that Atzerott, and Surratt once met at her house, and Booth also was in the habit of visiting there. Surratt had been a theological student, and his character at the College was good. In evidence also showed that Surratt had visited Richmond, and had interviews with Davis and Benjamin, and received gold from them. He had also made trips to Canada to see the con-

spirators there. In short all the evidence of different witnesses goes to show that Mrs. Surratt was the headquarters of the conspirators, although it is also proved that she was a devout Catholic. Mr. Lloyd of Surrattville, Md., on examination, gave testimony which is of so much importance that we quote part of it as follows:

Q. Will you state, Mr. Lloyd, whether or not some five or six weeks before the assassination of the President, any or all of these men came to your house? A. They were there, sir.

Q. What were they doing at your house? A. Atzerott came first, and went on to "T. B. B." was gone about half an hour, and then three of them returned—Surratt, Harold, and Atzerott. I noticed nothing with them until all of them came, when John Surratt called me into the front parlor; then on the sofa saw two earthenware and some amusements.

Q. Were the articles left at your house? A. Yes. Surratt asked me to take care of them, and I told him I didn't like to have these things in the house. He then carried me into a room I had never been into before, and showed me where I could place them under a joint.

Q. State whether on the Monday preceding Mrs. Surratt came to your house? A. I met Mrs. Surratt on the Monday previous to the assassination. When she first broached the subject to me, I did not understand her. She asked me about the shooting irons, or something of that kind, to draw my attention to these things. I had almost forgotten they were there, and I told her they were hidden away. She said they would be wanted soon. I don't recollect the first question she put to me. She only referred to it in a manner, but finally came out and said they would be wanted soon.

Q. Now will you state whether in the evening or day on which the President was assassinated Mrs. Surratt did not come to your house? A. Yes. I was out attending a trial, and found her there when I came back. I judge it was about 6 o'clock. I met her at the wood pile, and she told me to have them shooting irons ready that night, and said there would be some parties for them that night. She gave me something in a piece of paper to keep for her, and I found it was a flag glass. She asked me also to have two bottles of whiskey ready, saying they would be called for that night.

Q. And were they called for by Booth and Harold that night? A. They both came, Booth and Harold; they took their whiskey out of the bottles; Booth didn't come in, but Harold did; it was not over a quarter after twelve o'clock; Booth was a stranger to me; Harold came in and took the whiskey, but I don't think he asked for the whiskey; he said to me, "Get me those things."

Q. Didn't he say to you what these things were? A. No, but he was apprised that I already knew they were coming for them; I made no reply, but went and got them; I gave them all the articles, with the flag glass and a monkey wrench.

Q. She told you to give them the whiskey, the carabines and the flag glass? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they take both the carabines or only one? A. Only one; Booth said he could not take his because his leg was broken.

Q. Did they say anything about the assassination? A. As they were about leaving Booth said: "I will tell you some news; I am pretty certain we have assassinated the President and Secretary Seward."

That Dr. Mudd was implicated in the arrangement of the conspiracy, there is no doubt; for it was proved that previous to the assassination he was in consultation with Surratt and Booth.

So far, we infer that Booth was the active plottor; Harold his shadow and "man Friday"; Surratt the agent of Davis, and messenger between Richmond, Washington, and Canada; Atzerott, the cowardly, would-be murderer of President Johnson; Payne, the assassin of Seward; and Mrs. Surratt, the infatuated dupe of the whole set, and the active agent of Booth in his preparations for escape. The other prisoners are lesser lights in the great tragedy, and mere tools in the hands of their masters.

We shall continue this summary of "the trial" as often as the irregularity of our communication with the North will permit.

C. M. FARRISS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS RE-OPENED AT HIS OLD STAND AND would respectfully inform his former patrons, and the public generally, that he still has on hand a limited stock of

Citizens' Goods.
He expects in a few weeks to receive a rich and varied assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
and will be happy to supply his old customers upon liberal terms.
Orders from a distance will be filled with dispatch and entire satisfaction guaranteed. May 20-17

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headquarters Department of N. C.,
(Army of the Ohio),
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 45.
THE COMMANDING GENERAL HAS THE GREAT satisfaction of announcing to the Army and to the People of North Carolina that hostilities within this State have definitely ceased; that for as the war is ended, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored throughout our country.

It is now the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations with the same zeal which has characterized our conduct of the war, that the blessings of union, peace and material prosperity may be speedily restored to the entire country. It is confidently believed and expected that the troops of this army and the people of North Carolina will cordially unite in honest endeavors to accomplish this great end.

All good and peaceable citizens will be protected and treated with kindness, while those who disturb the peace, or violate the laws, will be punished with the severity of martial law.

The troops will be distributed so as best to secure the interests of the United States Government and protect the people, until a civil government can be established in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States. The most perfect discipline and good conduct are enjoined upon all officers and soldiers, and cordial support upon all good citizens.

All who are peaceably disposed are invited to return to their homes, and resume their industrial pursuits. Such as have been deprived of their animals and wagons by the hostile armies will be temporarily supplied, as far as practicable, upon application to the nearest Provost Marshal, by loans of the captured property in possession of the Quartermaster's Department. The needy will also be supplied for the time being, with subsistence stores from the Commissary Department.

It will be left to the Judicial Department of the Government to punish those political leaders who are responsible for secession, rebellion and civil war, with all its horrors. Between the Government of the United States and the people of North Carolina there is peace.

By command of Major General Schofield,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 20-1w

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

Headquarters Department of N. C.,
(Army of the Ohio),
Raleigh, N. C., April 27th, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 46.
TO REMOVE ABOUT WHICH SHOULD EXIST in the minds of some of the people of North Carolina, it is hereby declared that by virtue of the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 1st, 1863, as revised in the State's Proclamation held at slaves are free and that it is the duty of the Army to maintain the freedom of each person.

It is recommended to the former owners of the freedmen to employ them as hired servants at reasonable wages. And it is recommended to the freedmen that they should seek employment with their former masters, and labor faithfully as long as they shall be treated kindly and paid reasonable wages, or that they immediately seek employment elsewhere in the kind of work to which they are accustomed. It is not well for the country to have a large number of idle freedmen. They will not be supported in idleness.

By command of Major General Schofield,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 20-1w

Headquarters Department of N. C.,

(Army of the Ohio),
Raleigh, N. C., May 4, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 47.

MAJOR GENERAL J. D. COX WITH HIS CORPS, and two Brigades of Cavalry, will occupy Greensboro, Salisbury, Charlotte and other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Western portion of the State.

Major-General A. M. Terry, with his Corps, and one Brigade of General Kilpatrick's Cavalry, will occupy Raleigh, Goldsboro, Fayetteville and other points as he may deem necessary, and take care of the Central portion of the State.

Brigadier-Generals Palmer and Hawley will command the Eastern Districts of the State, disperse or capture all bands of guerrillas and marauders, and all military arms (other than the side arms of paroled officers) which may be found in the State.

The Corps and District Commanders will, as soon as practicable, send to each of the military posts a small company of the most responsible loyal citizens to serve as a local police force until further orders. As far as possible, the Companies so organized will be furnished with captured arms and cartridges, but will receive no compensation for their services.

All the members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, and to preserve the peace, prevent crime and arrest criminals, as far as practicable, within their county, and to obey all lawful orders of the United States Military authorities.

Criminals arrested by the police companies will be sent to the nearest Military Post for trial, by Military Commission. A full statement of the crimes and the names of witnesses, must be sent with the prisoners in each case.

By command of Major-General Schofield,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 20-1w

Headquarters Department of N. C.,

(Army of the Ohio),
Raleigh, N. C., May 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 48.

THE FOLLOWING RULES ARE PUBLISHED FOR the government of Freedmen in North Carolina, until the restoration of civil government in the State:

I. The common laws governing the domestic relations, such as those giving parents authority and control over their children, and guardianship over their wards, are in force. The parents or guardians, authority and obligations take the place of those of the former master.

II. The former masters are constituted the guardians of minors and of the aged and infirm, in the absence of parents or other near relatives capable of supporting them.

III. Young men and women, under twenty-one years of age, remain under the control of their parents or guardians until they become of age, thus aiding to support their parents, and younger brothers and sisters.

IV. The former masters of freedmen and their wives and children, are to be treated with kindness and respect, and are to be allowed to remain on their farms, and to be allowed to give them food and shelter; nor may the able bodied men or women go away from their homes, or live in idleness, and leave their parents, children, or young brothers and sisters to be supported by others.

V. Persons of age, who are free from any of the obligations referred to above, are at liberty to find new homes wherever they can obtain proper employment; but they will not be supported by the government, nor by their former masters, until they are able to support themselves.

VI. It will be left to the employer and servant to agree upon the wages to be paid; but freedmen are advised for the present season they ought to expect only moderate wages, and where their employers cannot pay them money, they ought to be content with a fair share in the crops to be raised. They have gained their personal freedom. By industry and good conduct they may rise to independence and even wealth.

VII. All officers, soldiers and citizens are requested to give publicity to these rules, and to assist the freed people as to their new rights and obligations.

VIII. All officers of the Army, and of the county police companies, are authorized and required to correct any violation of the above rules within their jurisdiction.

IX. Each District Commander will designate a superintendent of freedmen, (a commissioned officer, with such number of assistants (officers and non-commissioned officers) as may be necessary, whose duty it will be to take charge of all the freed people in his District, who are without homes or proper employment. The superintendents will send back to their homes all who are left there in violation of the above rules, and will endeavor to find homes and suitable employment for all others. They will provide suitable camps or quarters for such as cannot be otherwise provided for, and attend to their discipline, police, and subsistence, &c.

X. The superintendents will bear all complaints of guardians or wards, and report the facts to their District Commanders, who are authorized to dissolve the existing relations of guardian and ward in any case which may seem to require it, and to direct the superintendent to otherwise provide for the wards, in accordance with the above rules.

By command of Major General Schofield,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 20-1w

Headquarters Department of N. C.,

(Army of the Ohio),
Raleigh, N. C., May 17, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 49.

Gratuitous issue of rations to citizens will cease on and after the 31st of May instant.

The surplus Commissary Stores in this Department will be sold to citizens at the various military posts, in small quantities for family use.

Sales will be made by any Post Commissary upon the order of the Post Commander, which order will be based upon an oath of the person desiring to purchase, that the supplies purchased shall not be re-sold, but shall be used for his or her own family, or be given to the poor. All persons must take the oath of allegiance before being permitted to purchase.

The prices will be fixed by the Chief Commissary, and will be such as to cover the actual cost to the government, including the cost of transportation.

By command of Major General Schofield,
J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

May 20-1w

UNION MEETING IN ROLESVILLE.

THERE WILL BE A UNION MEETING AT ROLESVILLE Saturday the 27th inst. Speaking to commence at 11 o'clock. All Union men in favor of restoring civil law and order are invited to attend.

MANY CITIZENS.

May 20-1w